Japanese Kokai Patent Application No. Sho 61[1986]-220536.

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# KOKAI PATENT APPLICATION NO. SHO 61[1986]-220536

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## INFORMATION TRANSMISSION PATH FOR COACHES

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### Claim

A type of information transmission path for [railroad] coaches characterized by the following facts: the information transmission path for a car is formed as follows: connecting boxes are set at the two ends of each coach; the two connecting boxes are connected to each other with an optical fiber cable; the connecting boxes of adjacent coaches are connected to each other with an optical jumper cable; and a terminal device is connected to said optical fiber cable; said terminal device is connected to an optical fiber transmission means that is branched in one of the connecting boxes at said two ends.

## Detailed explanation of the invention

Industrial application field

This invention pertains to a type of information transmission path for coaches. Especially, this invention pertains to a type of information transmission path for coaches and is composed of optical fibers.

### Background of the invention

For example, an information transmission path for coaches using optical fibers is described in the paper "Optical fiber transmission system for railways" (Tetsudo Saibane Ronbunshi, No. 701, 1983) and the paper "Optical fiber type coach control information transmission system" (ibid., No. 702).

Figure 4 is a diagram illustrating an example of such system. When optical fibers are used as the media for the information transmission path on coaches, terminal device (4) and optical fiber cable (1) should be set on each coach (9), and optical jumper cable (3) for connecting between adjacent coaches is provided. Usually, in consideration of the strength, optical fiber cable (1) and optical jumper cable (3) are of the multi-core type, and connecting boxes (2) are needed at the connecting parts between coaches and at branch parts for connecting and holding the coated optical fibers. Consequently, for each coach shown in Figure 4, there should be a total of 3 connecting boxes, that is, connecting box (2) for connecting terminal device (4), and two connecting boxes for connecting between two adjacent coaches.

Figure 5 is a diagram illustrating the optical fiber cables shown in Figure 4. As explained above, connecting boxes should be set at part a and part b.

Usually, the loss at the connecting part is about 1 dB for each connecting point, while the transmission loss of the optical fiber cable itself is 5 dB/km or lower. Consequently, even when an optical fiber cable is long, there is still minimal increase in loss. On the other hand, if the number of connecting sites is increased, the loss increases significantly.

In the following, the constitution of the interior of connecting boxes (2) for terminal devices and for optical jumper cables will be explained. Figure 6 is a diagram illustrating connecting box (2) for a terminal device. In this connecting box, coated optical fibers (5) of optical fiber cable (1) are connected by means of single-count optical connectors (6), and they are contained in connecting box (2). Figure 7 is a diagram illustrating connecting box (2) for optical jumper cable (3). In this case, coated optical fibers (5) of optical fiber cable (1) are connected by means of multi-count optical connectors (7), (8). Usually, one may perform fusion splicing instead of using single-core optical connectors (6). In this case, although the transmission loss can be reduced, a certain loss takes place.

For the aforementioned conventional information transmission path for coaches, three connecting boxes (2) are needed for each coach. Consequently, the transmission loss generated due to the connecting parts themselves is high, and there is a demand to reduce it.

### Objective of the invention

The objective of this invention is to provide a type of transmission path for coaches with fewer connecting sites and thus with a lower transmission loss.

#### Abstract of the invention

Different from the prior art, in which connection is performed by setting connecting boxes near the terminal devices, in this invention, in the connecting box for the optical jumper cable between coaches, branching is performed for connection to the terminal device.

Consequently, one less connecting box is necessary for each coach, and the transmission loss can be decreased.

# Application examples

In the following, this invention will be explained in more detail with reference to application examples with reference to figures.

Figure 1 is a side view of coaches. Since all the coaches have the same constitution, an explanation will be provided only for coach (9a). Terminal device (4a) is set beneath coach (9a). Also, connecting boxes (2a), (2b) are set on the two [ends of coach (9a) at the] sides of the adjacent coaches, respectively. Connection between said connecting boxes (2a), (2b) is realized by means of optical fiber cable (1b). Also, connection to connecting boxes (2) on the adjacent coaches is realized by means of optical jumper cables (3a), (3b). For terminal device (4a), connection is performed by means of optical fiber cable (1a) branched from within connecting box (2a). In this way, an information transmission path is formed.

This constitution differs from the conventional constitution in that connecting boxes (2a) and (2b) are directly connected to each other with optical fiber cable (1b), and terminal device (4a) is connected by means of a branch in connecting box (2a), so that one connecting box can be omitted for each coach.

In the following, connecting box (2a) will be explained with reference to Figure 2. Prescribed coated optical fibers of optical fiber cables (1a), (1b) are connected to each other with single-count connectors (6a) in connecting box (2a), and the remaining coated optical fibers of optical fiber cables (1a), (1b) are connected to socket (7a) fixed on connecting box (2a), and by means of plug (8a) connected to one end of optical jumper cable (3a) and said socket (7a), a multi-count optical connector is formed.

Because there is no connecting part midway in optical fiber cable (1b), and its two ends are directly connected, the transmission loss of optical fiber cable (1b) can be reduced by about 1 dB for each coach as compared with the prior art. Although optical fiber cable (1a) becomes a little longer than that in the prior art, as explained above, since the transmission loss of the optical fiber cable itself is merely 5 dB/km or lower, this increase in loss is negligible.

Figure 3 is a diagram illustrating a different constitution example of connecting box (2a).

Because optical jumper cable (3a) should be separated to separate the information transmission path when connected coaches are separated from each other, it should have a structure that allows it to be separated at least on one end. In this application example, one end of optical jumper cable (3a) is fixed on connecting box (2a), while plug (8a) is set on the other end, and the coated optical fibers of the optical fiber cables are connected with single-count optical connectors (6a). Usually, because the transmission loss of a connecting part made of a multi-count optical connector is higher than that prepared by fusion splicing or single-count optical connectors, the transmission loss in this application example is lower than that in the application example shown in Figure 2.

In said application example, connection between connecting box (2a) and terminal device (4a) is realized by means of an optical fiber cable. However, one may also use other optical fiber transmission means, such as an optical fiber cable [sic], optical fiber cord, etc.

#### Effect of the invention

As explained above, according to this invention, on the two ends of each coach, connecting boxes as connecting parts with optical jumper cables are set, respectively, and the terminal device is connected by means of an optical fiber transmission means branched from one of the terminal devices. Consequently, for the information transmission path for coaches of this invention, one connecting box can be omitted for each car, and the transmission loss can be reduced as compared with the prior art.

# Brief description of the figures

Figure 1 is a side view illustrating the information transmission path in an application example of this invention. Figure 2 is an enlarged view illustrating the main portion of Figure 1. Figure 3 is an enlarged view illustrating the main portion of the information transmission path in another application example of this invention. Figure 4 is a side view illustrating a conventional information transmission path. Figure 5 is a diagram illustrating the circuitry of the system shown in Figure 4. Figures 6 and 7 are enlarged views illustrating different examples of the main portions shown in Figure 4.

1a, 1b	Optical fiber cable
2a, 2b	Connecting box
3a, 3b	Optical jumper cable
4a	Terminal device
9a	Coach

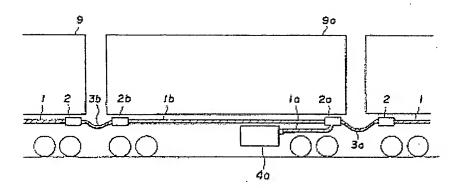


Figure 1

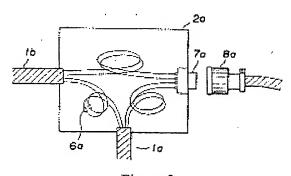


Figure 2

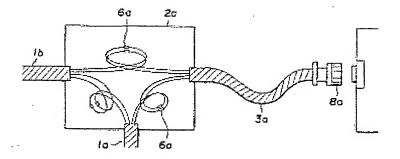


Figure 3

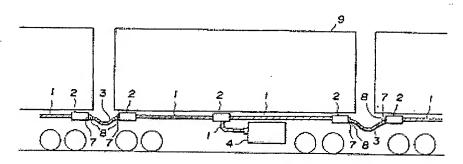


Figure 4

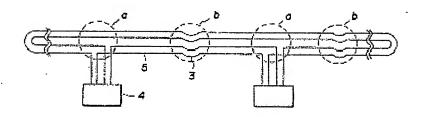


Figure 5

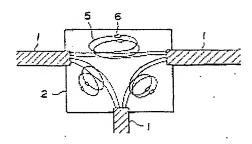


Figure 6

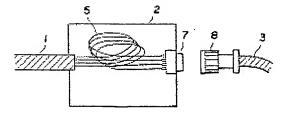


Figure 7

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❷発明の名称 車両用情報伝送路

②特 願 昭60-60789

**20出** 願 昭60(1985) 3月27日

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明 細 证

発明の名称 車両用情報伝送路 特許離求の範囲

1. 車両の両端に接続箱を設け、これら両接続箱を設け、これら両接続箱を設け、これら両接続箱を設け、これら両接続箱にまた。 サーファンにはついたが、サーフンにはが、サーフンには、上記光ファイバーケーンとは、大きのでは、上記両端の接続箱のいよいで、上記端末装置は、上記両端の接続箱のいよって分岐した光ファイバー 伝送手段によって分岐した光ファイバー 伝送手段によっている車両用情報伝送路

発明の詳細な説明・

[発明の利用分野]

本発明は車両用情報伝送路に係わり、将に光ファイバーを用いて構成した車両用情報伝送路に関する。

[発明の背景]

光ファイバーを用いた車両用情報伝送路として、例えば、鉄道サイバネ論文誌 1983 年、No.701 「鉄道における光ファイバー伝達システム」およ び No.702 「光ファイバー式車両制御情報伝送システム」が知られている。

第 5 図は第 4 図の光ファイパーケーブルを線図で表わしたもので、上述したように a 部および b 部に接続箱が必要となる。

一般に、接続部における損失は接続点1箇所に つき約1 d B であるが、光ファイバーケーブル自 体の伝送損失は1 K m につき 5 d B 以下である。

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従つて、光ファイバーケーブル自体が長くなつても 差程損失は増大しないが、接続箇所の増加は大きな損失増加となつてしまう。

上述したように従来の車両用情報伝送路は、単両当り3個の接続箱2が必要とされていたため、接続部自体によつて生ずる伝送損失が大きくなつており、その低波が望まれていた。

#### [発明の目的]

本発明の目的は、接続簡所を減少して伝送指失を低減した車両用伝送路を提供するにある。

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従来の構成との差は、擬続箱2a,2b間が直接光ファイバーケーブル1bによつて接続されていること、また端末斐雌4aが接続箱2aで分岐接続されていることであり、従つて、接続箱は車両当り1個少なくなつている。

次に、接続箱2aについて第2図を用いて説明する。 光ファイパーケーブル1a,1bの所定の 芯級間は、接続箱2a内で単芯コネクター6aによつて接続され、また光ファイパーケーブル1a,1bの残りの芯級は、接続箱2aに固定した栓受 7aに接続され、光ジャンパーケーブル3aの一端に取り付けた接栓8aと栓受 7aとによつて多 芯光コネクタを構成している。

光ファイバーケーブル1 b は 途中 に 接続部がなく、 両端を接続部に直接接続しているので、光ファイバーケーブル1 b の伝送損失は従来よりも耳両当り約1 d B 少なくすることができる。 光ファイバーケーブル1 a は従来より多少長くなか、前述したように光ファイバーケーブル自体の伝送損失は1 K m につき5 d B 以下であり、ほとんど

#### [発明の概要]

本発明は、従来端末装置の近傍に接続箱を散けて接続を行なつていたのに対し、車両間の光シャンパーケーブルのための接続箱内で、端末装置への接続のための分岐を行なうことによつて、車両当り1個の接続箱を被少して伝送損失を低減したことを特徴とする。

### [発明の契施例]

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無視できる。

第3図は接続箱2aの異なる襟成例を示す。

上記実施例では、接続箱2aと端末装置4aとの接続に光ファイバーケーブルを用いたが、光ファイバーケーブルや光ファイバーコード等の光ファイバー伝送手段を用いることができる。

#### 〔 発明の効果〕

以上説明したように本発明は、解り合う車両間に設けられる光ジャンパーケーブルとの接続部と

なる接続箱を車両の両端部に設け、端末装置はいずれか一方の接続部から分岐した光ファイベー伝送手段によつて接続したため、従来よりも車両当りの接続箱を1つ少なくして伝送損失を低減した車両用情報伝送路が得られる。

#### 図面の簡単な説明

第1図は本発明の一実施例による情報伝送路を示す側面図、第2図は第1図の要部拡大詳細図、第3図は本発明の他の実施例による情報伝送路の要部拡大詳細図、第4図は従来の情報伝送路を示す側面図、第5図は第4図の緑路図、第6図および第7図は第4図のそれぞれ異なる例による要節拡大詳細図である。

1 a, 1 b … … 光ファイバーケーブル、 2 a, 2 b … … 接続箱、 3 a, 3 b … … 光ジャンパーケーブル、 4 a … … 端末装置、 9 a … … 車両。

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第1図

